

HAIG TAKES THREE TOWNS IN NEW DRIVE

FINAL
EDITION

The

Evening

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CONGRESS TO HEAR BALFOUR; FIRST WAR CONFERENCE HELD

BRITISH CHARGE OVER FIELD STREWN WITH GERMAN DEAD; GAIN ON A SIX-MILE FRONT

Advance From Mouchy Which Enemy Had Failed to Recapture in a Score of Counter Attacks—2,500 Killed in One Assault.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, April 23, via London.—In their new offensive the British have captured the town of Cavrelle, the last part of the defenses of the Hindenburg line north of the Scarpe. They have also taken the village of Guemappe, south of the Scarpe.

[These towns were about six miles apart. Gen. Haig in his official report to-day said he had made progress on a "wide front." Berlin also announces infantry fighting on a wide front.]

More than 1,000 prisoners have been taken so far in to-day's battle. The British advance was made at dawn from Monchy-le-Preux, the capture of which ended the first phase of the battle of Arras, which began on Easter Monday. At least a score of counter attacks had been made by the Germans to recapture the position. These counter attacks had made Monchy one of the bloodiest spots in the war.

When the British advanced from it to-day they had to pick their way over thousands of dead men in field gray uniforms. It was estimated that 2,500 Germans were killed in one day's counter attacks, so closely were the Germans massed.

Monchy had remained a distinct salient until to-day's fighting was taken up. It is situated on a hill, and commands the country for forty miles eastward. The desperate attempts to recapture it show how highly Monchy was regarded as a key position protecting the Drocourt Switch Line, which has not yet been fortified as strongly as the Germans would desire.

LONDON, April 23.—Over a wide front on both sides of the River Scarpe between Arras and Douai, Field Marshal Haig to-day resumed the British drive with a tremendously forceful attack.

"We attacked at dawn this morning on both banks of the Scarpe and made satisfactory progress," he reported. "South of the Bapaume-Cambrai road we captured the remainder of the village of Trecault and at night gained the greater part of the Havrincourt Wood. The Scarpe attack was over a wide front."

London hailed Haig's report as indicative of resumption of the general British offensive. While there has been no abatement in the pressure around Lens and on the Cambrai-St. Quentin line during the last week, it was felt here that the Franco-British strategic plans contemplated alternate smashes in force between the Haig and Nivelle armies.

FIVE STRONG ATTACKS BY GERMAN TROOPS REPELLED BY FRENCH

Active Artillery Fighting South of St. Quentin and Between Soissons and Rheims.

PARIS, April 23.—French troops fought back two violent German attacks in the vicinity of Moronvilliers.

(Continued on Second Page.)

BLOWN UP AT SEA FOUR TIMES, MINE HUNTER WILL REST

Shy Fingers, Part of Jaw and Leg Bone, Hasley Will Return to Trawlers.

A great many occupations such as mixer in a powder factory, aeroplane loop-the-looper, racing chauffeur or pacifist orator on a college campus are calm and sedentary compared to that of Arthur Hasley, who arrived in New York to-day on a freight steamship from a port in Great Britain. For more than two years Hasley cruised the North Sea, the Irish Sea and the British Channel on board mine hunting trawlers shooting at or lassoing German contact mines.

He would be at the job yet but for a few unforeseen interruptions to his employment which deprived him of three fingers of his left hand, a portion of his left jawbone and a section of bone in his left leg which has been replaced by a silver brace. After a rest with relatives in Canada and friends in the United States he will return to Great Britain to take up his mine hunting activities.

Hasley is one of the crack shots of the British army. He was detailed to duty as a mine shooter at the outbreak of the war. Ordinarily he sat aloft on a plunging trawler and when a mine was sighted floating along on the waves he exploded it by hitting the contact trigger with a rifle bullet. Sometimes a mine wouldn't explode or there would be reasons for capturing it intact and on those occasions Hasley would help others take the machine aboard.

In December, 1914, he was aboard the trawler Grace McRae, which struck a contact mine and was blown all over the adjacent ocean. Hasley hung to a piece of wreckage for several hours. It was not until he was rescued that he discovered the absence of three fingers.

For a full year after this Hasley spent his days shooting at or lassoing mines without meeting with a mishap. Then in January, 1916, a 300-pound contact mine exploded as it was being taken aboard the scout steamship Centipede in the North Sea and carried away parts of Hasley's jawbone.

Three months later, on his first trip out after the injury, he was blown up on the trawler Gail, but was not hurt. The injury to his leg, which caused his present temporary retirement, was received a few months ago when a mine blew up the trawler Commodore Bradford.

"It's much better than being cramped up in the trenches," said Hasley, when asked how he liked his job.

\$7,000,000,000 WAR BILL GOES TO THE PRESIDENT

Both House and Senate Unanimously Accept the Conference Report.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The \$7,000,000,000 bond issue bill awaits only President Wilson's signature. House and Senate to-day unanimously accepted the conference report on the measure, which was sent at once to the White House for Presidential approval.

Swedish Citizens Offer to Fight in American Army.

STOCKHOLM, April 23.—More than a hundred Swedish citizens have called on American Minister Morris offering to serve against Germany in the American army. It was stated to-day.

HIDDEN WEAPONS HUNTED IN HOUSES OF GERMANS HERE

Lines Tightened Against Aliens—Rich Teutons Face Arrest for Financing Pacifists.

Sweeping measures tightening restrictions about alien enemies and putting the entire German population of the city and ten counties to the north under the closest Federal surveillance were launched to-day. Under orders from United States Marshal McCarthy, sheriffs and their deputies throughout the Southern District of New York started a tabulation of all business enterprises and factories that will be of service in furnishing military and naval supplies.

Federal agents in automobiles began a house to house search in certain barred districts for concealed firearms, munitions or chemicals that might be used in the manufacture of bombs. Orders from Washington for a census of all Germans in the district are expected hourly.

Germans found possessing firearms after to-morrow will be subject to summary arrest under an order from Attorney General Gregory. The order names "firearms, weapons, ammunition or implements of war, machine or other silencer, bombs or explosive or material used in the manufacture of explosives, aircraft or wireless apparatus, any form of signaling device, cipher, code, paper, document or book written in cipher or in which there may be invisible writing." Exceptions are only made in cases where Federal officers are satisfied that the alien is "not a danger to public peace or safety and had no knowledge of the President's proclamation."

Many Germans have feared that by giving up weapons they would become subject to prosecution under the Sullivan Law which prohibits any one having a gun or revolver in his possession without a permit. For this reason, the Sullivan law will be unofficially suspended during the next five days by agreement between the Federal authorities and the police.

Ash collectors of the Street Cleaning Department during the last few days have found many revolvers discarded in ash and garbage cans. Revolvers have also been found in sewers, while the authorities believe that others have been thrown in the river.

Literal enforcement of orders issued from Washington regarding barred zones, Federal officials believe, will mean that alien enemies will have to be provided with passes issued by the United States Marshall to travel unimpeded over bridges and in subway and tube trains. Suspicious Germans apprehended in subways without passes would be liable to summary arrest and internment.

Arrest of two prominent Germans, heretofore unsuspected of being involved in German propaganda here, is expected before night. The men, who are of great wealth, will be charged, it is said, with secretly furnishing funds to certain pacifist organizations for anti-war agitation.

DARCY ENLISTS AS FLYER.

Pugilist Accused of Being 'Slacker' Joins U. S. Aviation Corps.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 23.—Les Darcy, the Australian pugilist, who has been unable to engage in any ring battles in the country because he was charged with being a "slacker" to-day enlisted in the Reserve Aviation Corps of the United States Army at the Memphis Training Camp.

New Belgian Minister Received by Wilson.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The new Belgian Minister, Baron De Cartier Marchienne, was received to-day by President Wilson.

FOREIGN MINISTER WHO HEADS BRITISH WAR COMMISSION



CUT DRINK IN TWO AND AID COUNTRY, SAYS DR. EMERSON

Health Commissioner Suggests One-Half a "Swear Off" in Use of Liquors.

Dr. Haven Emerson, Health Commissioner, has just returned from a session of the National Defense Council at Washington, where the idea of bone-dry prohibition during the war was discussed.

"I am convinced," said Dr. Emerson, "that by cutting the amount of their drinks in half the people of this community can give far greater help to victory than by the most zealous efforts to cultivate a few feet of land here and there—though they really should do both. I say nothing about national prohibition. Let the National Defense Council speak for itself."

"Careful investigation made lately by the Health Department shows that thousands of families in this city with incomes averaging \$1,200 a year or less spend 5 to 10 per cent. of their money on drink. This money spent on alcohol by all our citizens if spent for food instead would greatly relieve the high cost of living. We can easily cut our allowance in half without serious discomfort. The grain saved from distilleries and breweries would make bread enough to feed all the Allied soldiers now on the firing line."

"We have not yet tabulated the figures at the distilleries, but the amount of grains used in beer brewing is very large. In New York alone we brew 8,000,000 barrels of beer a year. That consumes 127,000 tons of barley; 15,000 tons of sugar and 7,300 tons of grits, under which is included all the other grains used in brewing. If we cut our amounts down by half we could do much to help our side win."

"And if we don't make this reduction in our drinks voluntarily, the time will soon come when we will be compelled to make it by law. I say nothing about the increased efficiency of the new law which reduces the amount of his drinking. The saving on grain alone is big."

NAVY'S NEW QUEEN SAFELY LAUNCHED AT BROOKLYN YARD

Superdreadnought New Mexico Starts to Leave Ways Ahead of Her Schedule.

The giant superdreadnought New Mexico slid off her ways at the New York Navy Yard at 9:55 o'clock this morning, and glided into the East River without a hitch. The warship, which, with her sisters the Idaho and Mississippi, will be the biggest and most powerful trio of ocean fighters afloat, went off the ways before the scheduled time.

The launching of the giant was a success in every respect. Miss Margaret C. De Baca, daughter of the late Governor of New Mexico, sponsored the ship. She's the kind of a sponsor dear to the heart of a sailor. There wasn't the slightest bit of nervousness evident about her, and she smashed the tri-colored be-ribboned bottle of wine against the prow of the New Mexico with a vehemence which augured well for the battleship's future fighting qualities.

Admiral Usher was in charge of the little party on the platform on the starboard bow of the New Mexico. With him was Gov. William C. McDonald of New Mexico, Miss De Baca and a number of other pretty girls from various parts of her State. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin G. Roosevelt arrived just before the launching.

The launching of the warship wasn't witnessed by the public generally. Admission to the yard was by card, and not more than 200 persons were on the platform for guests.

Rear Admiral Usher introduced Chaplain William Isaacs, who he said, would "invoke the blessing of Almighty God on our act of this day."

The band then played the "Stars and Stripes." While the band was still playing, the warship began to move. Workmen had been busy for an hour knocking the chucks and other supports from under her. It lacked five minutes of the time when she was supposed to shoot down the ways. A mighty shout went up from the crowd, and those on the platform and nearby shouted their warnings to the christening party.

But the big ship didn't get away from the wide-awake party. Miss De Baca held the bottle of wine by its neck and her friend, Miss Virginia M. Carr of Albuquerque, was at her side with an Indian jug, filled with water from the Pecos and Rio Grande rivers. The girls were taking when the vessel began to move down the ways.

Crash! went the bottle of wine against the New Mexico's bow. Smash! followed the jug of water. There was a thrill for those who watched her and the cheers of good luck were spontaneous. A lucky shot is what the sailors would call her after such a successful christening.

The New Mexico is 90 feet long between perpendiculars, and 54 feet over all. Her extreme beam, to the outside of her armor, is 97 feet, 4 1/2 inches; her mean draft 30 feet and her displacement 32,000 tons. Her speed will be 21 knots.

She will carry twelve fourteen-inch guns for her main battery; twenty-two five-inch guns, four three-pounders, four anti-aircraft guns and two torpedo tubes. Her crew complement will consist of fifty-six officers and 1,141 men.

The New Mexico, like her sister ships Mississippi and Idaho, will burn oil exclusively. They will be the first battleships built by any nation equipped with the electric drive.

FOOD AND SHIPS FROM U. S. GREATEST NEED OF ALLIES, BALFOUR PARTY'S MESSAGE

British Foreign Minister Empowered to Speak for Allies on All Matters—Only International Questions to Be Considered at Meetings.

ALL FEDERAL CHIEFS CONFER WITH MISSION

By Samuel M. Williams.

(Special Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)
WASHINGTON, April 23.—President Wilson, Secretary of State Lansing and Foreign Minister Balfour, head of the British War Mission, held their first war conference at the White House to-day.

Mr. Balfour probably will be granted the almost unprecedented honor of addressing Congress. The subject was discussed while he was calling on Vice President Marshall.

Whether the address will be to the Senate alone or to both houses has not yet been determined. The Vice President is expected to extend the invitation, fixing an early date.

The principal message brought by Mr. Balfour and his associates to the Government and the people of the United States is:

"The greatest and most pressing need of England, France and Italy is food and ships in which to send it. The best help that America can give is from its granaries and its transportation system."

There are other important problems of co-operation in finance, in naval and military forces to be discussed and worked out, but none so vital at this time as that of ships and supplies. The three allies on the western front—England, France and Italy—have pooled their needs in food. Of the three, England is in best condition, but she has turned her all into the common storehouse. One of the most important men in the visiting commission has scarcely been mentioned, Mr. Anderson, in charge of shipping and grain purchases.

Mr. Balfour and his associates made the rounds of officialdom in Washington to-day. They appeared to be in a daze of delight. The statesmen, Admirals, Generals and all the visitors of lesser rank threw off traditional British reserve and greeted Americans as effusively as they knew how.

Even Mr. Balfour, noted in England for never having given a newspaper interview, reversed the rule of a lifetime and invited the Washington correspondents to meet him to-morrow and ask what questions they pleased.

FOR SERVICE IN THE COMMON CAUSE.

"It is rather difficult and awkward for me," he told one of his staff, "but that is what we are here for. We have come to be of service in the common cause."

"The plan of the mission is not merely to solicit America's aid, but to help the United States if possible with the record of England's bitter experiences thus far in the war."

"We made mistakes, many of them," said Geoffrey Butler of the British Foreign Office. "They have cost us dearly. If we can give to you the benefit of them whatever we have is at your service."

"We have not come with any fixed programme, but principally for the purpose of pointing out facts and conditions for common benefit in the war."

Most of the members of the party are experts in their particular lines and they all carry large dispatch boxes filled with data. Their duty is

to make it clear to the American people that the war is a common cause.